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For the Patent- and Registration Office

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CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

The present invention concerns piperidine derivatives having pharmaceutical activity, to processes for preparing such derivatives, to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such derivatives and to the use of such derivatives as active therapeutic agents.

Pharmaceutically active piperidine derivatives are disclosed in WO99/38514, WO99/04794 and WO00/35877.

Chemokines are chemotactic cytokines that are released by a wide variety of cells to attract macrophages, T cells, eosinophils, basophils and neutrophils to sites of inflammation and also play a rôle in the maturation of cells of the immune system. Chemokines play an important rôlein immune and inflammatory responses in various diseases and disorders, including asthma and allergic diseases, as well as autoimmune pathologies such as rheumatoid arthritis and atherosclerosis. These small secreted molecules are a growing superfamily of 8-14 kDa proteins characterised by a conserved four cysteine motif. The chemokine superfamily can be divided into two main groups exhibiting characteristic structural motifs, the Cys-X-Cys (C-X-C, or α) and Cys-Cys (C-C, or β) families. These are distinguished on the basis of a single amino acid insertion between the NH-proximal pair of cysteine residues and sequence similarity.

The C-X-C chemokines include several potent chemoattractants and activators of neutrophils such as interleukin-8 (IL-8) and neutrophil-activating peptide 2 (NAP-2).

The C-C chemokines include potent chemoattractants of monocytes and lymphocytes but not neutrophils such as human monocyte chemotactic proteins 1-3 (MCP-1, MCP-2 and MCP-3), RANTES (Regulated on Activation, Normal T Expressed and Secreted), eotaxin and the macrophage inflammatory proteins 1α and 1β (MIP-1α and MIP-1β).

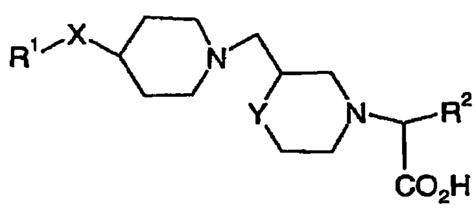
Studies have demonstrated that the actions of the chemokines are mediated by subfamilies of G protein-coupled receptors, among which are the receptors designated CCR1, CCR2, CCR2A, CCR2B, CCR3, CCR4, CCR5, CCR6, CCR7, CCR8, CCR9, CCR10, CXCR1, CXCR2, CXCR3 and CXCR4. These receptors represent good targets for drug development since agents which modulate these receptors would be useful in the treatment of disorders and diseases such as those mentioned above.

Histamine is a basic amine, 2-(4-imidazolyl)-ethylamine, and is formed from histidine by histidine decarboxylase. It is found in most tissues of the body, but is present

in high concentrations in the lung, skin and in the gastrointestinal tract. At the cellular level inflammatory cells such as mast cells and basophils store large amounts of histamine. It is recognised that the degranulation of mast cells and basophils and the subsequent release of histamine is a fundamental mechanism responsible for the clinical manifestation of an allergic process. Histamine produces its actions by an effect on specific histamine G-protein coupled receptors, which are of three main types, H1, H2 and H3. Histamine H1 antagonists comprise the largest class of medications used in the treatment of patients with allergic disorders, especially rhinitis and urticaria. H1 antagonists are useful in controlling the allergic response by for example blocking the action of histamine on post-capillary venule smooth muscle, resulting in decreased vascular permeability, exudation and oedema. The antagonists also produce blockade of the actions of histamine on the H1 receptors on c-type nociceptive nerve fibres, resulting in decreased itching and sneezing.

Viral infections are known to cause lung inflammation. It has been shown experimentally that the common cold increases mucosal output of eotaxin in the airways. Instillation of eotaxin into the nose can mimic some of the signs and symptoms of a common cold. (See, Greiff L *et al* Allergy (1999) 54(11) 1204-8 [Experimental common cold increase mucosal output of eotaxin in atopic individuals] and Kawaguchi M *et al* Int. Arch. Allergy Immunol. (2000) 122 S1 44 [Expression of eotaxin by normal airway epithelial cells after virus A infection].)

The present invention provides a compound of formula (I):



(I)

wherein:

X is CH_2, C(O), O, S, S(O), $S(O)_2$ or NR^3;

Y is O or CH_2;

R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl or heterocyclyl;

R^2 is C_{3-7} cycloalkyl {optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl, aryl or oxo}, C_{3-7} cycloalkenyl {optionally substituted by oxo, C_{1-6} alkyl or aryl}, aryl or heterocyclyl;

wherein the foregoing aryl and heterocyclyl moieties are optionally substituted by: halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, oxo, $S(O)_pR^4$, $OC(O)NR^5R^6$, NR^7R^8, $NR^9C(O)R^{10}$,

$NR^{11}C(O)NR^{12}R^{13}$, $S(O)_2NR^{14}R^{15}$, $NR^{16}S(O)_2R^{17}$, $C(O)NR^{18}R^{19}$, $C(O)R^{20}$, CO_2R^{21}, $NR^{22}CO_2R^{23}$, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkoxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy(C_{1-6})alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkylthio, C_{1-6} haloalkylthio, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{3-10} cycloalkyl (itself optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl or oxo), methylenedioxy, difluoromethylenedioxy, phenyl, phenyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, phenyl(C_{1-4})alkoxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryl(C_{1-4})alkyl, heteroaryloxy or heteroaryl(C_{1-4})alkoxy; wherein any of the immediately foregoing phenyl and heteroaryl moieties are optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, nitro, $S(O)_q$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $C(O)N$(C_{1-4} alkyl)$_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), CO_2H, CO_2(C_{1-4} alkyl), $NHC(O)$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $NHS(O)_2$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $C(O)$(C_{1-4} alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3;

p and q are, independently, 0, 1 or 2;

R^3, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{10}, R^{11}, R^{12}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{16}, R^{18}, R^{19}, R^{20}, R^{21} and R^{22} are, independently, hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_{3-10} cycloalkyl), CH_2(C_{2-6} alkenyl), phenyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2, NH(C_{1-4} alkyl), N(C_{1-4} alkyl)$_2$, $S(O)_2$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $C(O)N$(C_{1-4} alkyl)$_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), CO_2H, CO_2(C_{1-4} alkyl), $NHC(O)$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $NHS(O)_2$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $C(O)$(C_{1-4} alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2, NH(C_{1-4} alkyl), N(C_{1-4} alkyl)$_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), $S(O)_2$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $S(O)_2N$(C_{1-4} alkyl)$_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $C(O)N$(C_{1-4} alkyl)$_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), CO_2H, CO_2(C_{1-4} alkyl), $NHC(O)$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $NHS(O)_2$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $C(O)$(C_{1-4} alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3);

alternatively NR^5R^6, NR^7R^8, $NR^{12}R^{13}$, $NR^{14}R^{15}$, $NR^{18}R^{19}$, may, independently, form a 4-7 membered heterocyclic ring, azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, azepine, 1,4-morpholine or 1,4-piperazine, the latter optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl on the distal nitrogen;

R^4, R^{17} and R^{23} are, independently, C_{1-6} alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_{3-10} cycloalkyl), CH_2(C_{2-6} alkenyl), phenyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2, NH(C_{1-4} alkyl), N(C_{1-4} alkyl)$_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), $S(O)_2$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH$(C_{1-4}

alkyl), $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), CO_2H, $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2, $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), CO_2H, $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3);

or an N-oxide thereof; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or a solvate thereof.

Certain compounds of the present invention can exist in different isomeric forms (such as enantiomers, diastereomers, geometric isomers or tautomers). The present invention covers all such isomers and mixtures thereof in all proportions.

Suitable salts include acid addition salts such as a hydrochloride, dihydrochloride, hydrobromide, phosphate, acetate, diacetate, fumarate, maleate, tartrate, citrate, oxalate, methanesulphonate or *p*-toluenesulphonate. Another example of an addition salt is sulphate.

The compounds of the invention may exist as solvates (such as hydrates) and the present invention covers all such solvates.

Halogen includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. Halogen is, for example, fluorine or chlorine.

Alkyl groups and moieties are straight or branched chain and are, for example, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl or tert-butyl.

Alkenyl group are, for example, vinyl or allyl.

Cycloalkyl is mono-, bi or tricyclic and is, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, norbornyl or camphoryl. The cycloalkyl ring is optionally fused to a benzene ring (for example forming a bicyclo[4.2.0]octa-1,3,5-trienyl or indanyl ring system).

Cycloalkenyl is especially monocyclic and is, for example, cyclopentenyl or cyclohexenyl.

Aryl is preferably phenyl or naphthyl.

Heterocyclyl is an aromatic or non-aromatic 5 or 6 membered ring, optionally fused to one or more other rings, comprising at least one heteroatom selected from the group comprising nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur; or an N-oxide thereof, or an S-oxide or S-dioxide thereof. Heterocyclyl is, for example, furyl, thienyl (also known as thiophenyl), pyrrolyl, 2,5-dihydropyrrolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, imidazolyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, pyridinyl (for example in 6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-pyridinyl), pyrimidinyl, indolyl, 2,3-dihydroindolyl, benzo[b]furyl (also known as benzfuryl), benz[b]thienyl (also known as benzthienyl or benzthiophenyl), 2,3-dihydrobenz[b]thienyl (for example in 1-dioxo-2,3-dihydrobenz[b]thienyl), indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benztriazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiazolyl (for example in 1H-benzthiazol-2-one-yl), 2,3-dihydrobenzthiazolyl (for example in 2,3-dihydrobenzthiazol-2-one-yl), 1,2,3-benzothiadiazolyl, an imidazopyridinyl (such as imidazo[1,2a]pyridinyl), thieno[3,2-b]pyridin-6-yl 1,2,3-benzoxadiazolyl (also known as benzo[1,2,3]thiadiazolyl), 2,1,3-benzothiadiazolyl, benzofurazan (also known as 2,1,3-benzoxadiazolyl), quinoxalinyl, dihydro-1-benzopyryliumyl (for example in a coumarinyl or a chromonyl), 3,4-dihydro-1H-2,1-benzothiazinyl (for example in 2-dioxo-3,4-dihydro-1H-2,1-benzothiazinyl), a pyrazolopyridine (for example 1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridinyl), a purine (for example in 3,7-dihydro-purin-2,6-dione-8-yl), quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl (for example in 2H-isoquinolin-1-one-yl), a naphthyridinyl (for example [1,6]naphthyridinyl or [1,8]naphthyridinyl or in 1H-[1,8]naphthyridin-4-one-yl), a benzothiazinyl (for example in 4H-benzo[1,4]thiazin-3-one-yl), benzo[d]imidazo[2,1-b]thiazol-2-yl or dibenzothiophenyl (also known as dibenzothienyl); or an N-oxide thereof, or an S-oxide or S-dioxide thereof.

In one particular aspect the invention provides a compound of formula (I) wherein X is O.

In a further aspect the invention provides a compound of formula (I) wherein Y is O.

In a still further aspect the invention provides a compound of formula (I) wherein Y is CH_2.

In another aspect R^1 is phenyl optionally substituted with fluorine, chlorine, C_{1-4} alkyl (especially methyl) or C_{1-4} alkoxy (especially methoxy).

In a further aspect R^1 is phenyl optionally substituted (for example with one, two or three) with fluorine, chlorine, C_{1-4} alkyl (especially methyl) or C_{1-4} alkoxy (especially methoxy). In a still further aspect R^1 is phenyl substituted by one, two or three of fluorine,

chlorine, methyl or methoxy. For example R^1 is 3,4-dichlorophenyl, 2,4-dichloro-3-methylphenyl, 3,4-dichloro-2-methyl, 2,4-dichloro, 4-chloro-2-methyl or 2-chloro-4-fluoro.

In a further aspect R^2 is unsubstituted phenyl, mono-, di- or tri- substituted phenyl, unsubstituted or mono-substituted naphthyl or mono-substituted heterocyclyl, the substituents being chosen from those described above.

In a still further aspect R^2 is oxo substituted heterocyclyl, said heterocyclyl optionally further substituted with one or more substituents chosen from those described above.

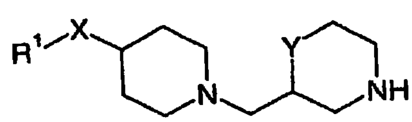
In another aspect R^2 is phenyl or heterocyclyl, either of which is optionally substituted by: halo, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, amino, C_{1-4} alkyl (itself optionally substituted by $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) or $S(O)_2$phenyl), C_{1-4} alkoxy, $S(O)_pR^4$ (wherein p is 0, 1 or 2 (preferably 2)), $C(O)NH_2$, $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) or $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$; and R^4 is C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} hydroxyalkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl or C_{3-7} cycloalkyl(C_{1-4} alkyl) (such as cyclopropylmethyl).

Heterocyclyl is especially thienyl, furanyl or benzofuranyl; for example furanyl monosubstituted by C_{1-4} alkyl.

In yet another aspect R^2 is phenyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, benzyloxy or 9H-carbazylmethyl), naphthylenyl (optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkoxy) or heterocyclyl (optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl).

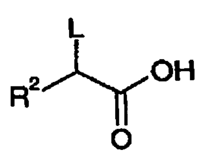
In a further aspect the present invention provides a compound of formula (I) wherein X is O; Y is O or CH_2; R^1 is phenyl optionally substituted by halogen (for example chlorine) or C_{1-4} alkyl (for example methyl); and R^2 is as defined above.

A compound of formula (I) can be prepared by coupling a compound of formula (II):



(II)

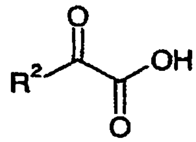
with a compound of formula (III):



(III)

wherein L is a suitable leaving group (for example halogen or C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl) and the coupling can be carrier out in a suitable solvent (such as water).

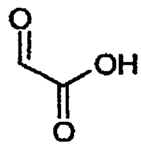
Alternatively, a compound of formula (I) can be prepared by reductive amination of a compound (II) with an ester (such as a C_{1-6} alkyl ester or a benzyl ester) compound of formula (IIIa):



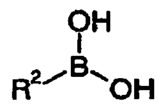
(IIIa)

in the presence of $NaBH(OAc)_3$ and acetic acid, followed by removal of the ester group.

Alternatively, a compound of formula (I) can be prepared by a three component coupling of a compound of formula (II) with compounds of formula (IIIb) and (IIIc):

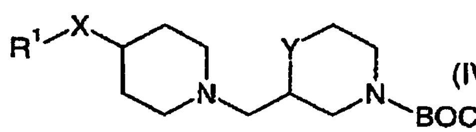


(IIIb)



(IIIc)

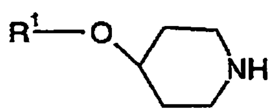
A compound of formula (II), where X is CH_2, may be prepared following methods in WO 00/35877. A compoud of formula (II) can be prepared by deprotecting a compound of formula (IV):



(IV)

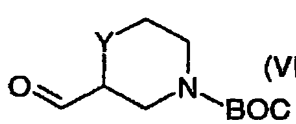
for example using trifluoroacetic acid in a suitable solvent (such as dichloromethane) or using a source of hydrogen chloride in a suitable solvent (such as dioxane).

A compound of formula (IV), wherein X is O, can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (V):



(V)

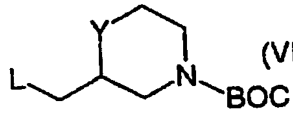
with a compound of formula (VI):



(VI)

in the presence of $NaBH(OAc)_3$ and acetic acid.

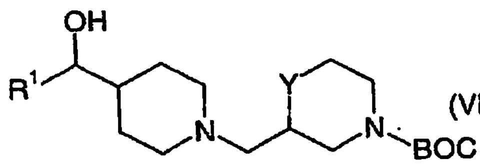
Alternatively, a compound of formula (IV), wherein X is O, can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (V) with a compound of formula (VIa):



(VIa)

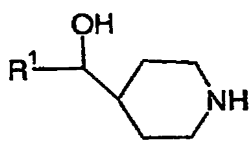
where L represents a suitable leaving group, for example mesylate, in the presence of a suitable base, for examaple, potassium carbonate, in a suitable solvent, such as acetone.

A compound of formula (IV), wherein X is CO or CH_2, can be prepared by oxidising or reducing a compound of formula (VII):



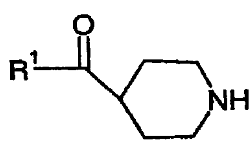
(VII)

A compound of formula (VII) can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (VIII):



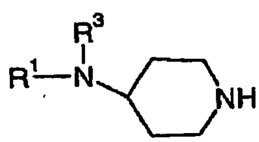
(VIII)

with a compound of formula (VI) in the presence of $NaBH(OAc)_3$ and acetic acid. A compound of formula (VIII) can be prepared by reduction of a compound of formula (IX):



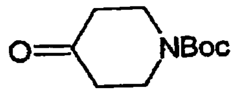
(IX)

A compound of formula (IV) wherein X is NR^3 can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (X):



(X)

with a compound of formula (VI) in the presence of $NaBH(OAc)_3$ and acetic acid. A compound of formula (X) can be prepared by reacting NHR^1R^3 with a compound of formula (XI):



(XI)

in the presence of $NaBH(OAc)_3$ and acetic acid and then deprotecting the piperidine nitrogen {for example using trifluoroacetic acid in a suitable solvent (such as dichloromethane) or using a source of hydrogen chloride in a suitable solvent (such as dioxane)}.

A compound of formula (VI) or formula (VIa) may be prepared by following methods descibed in WO 00/35877. Alternatively a compound of formula (VI) or (VIa) can be prepared by routes described in the literature from the corresponding alcohol (for example: when Y is CH_2 see Tet. Asym., 1992, 3,1049; Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 1997, 7, 1525 and 1998, 8, 1595; and when Y is O see Farmaco. Ed. Sci., 1994, 49, 77; Heterocycles, 1994, 38, 1033 and 1993, 35, 105).

Further compounds of formula (I) can be prepared by adaptation of the routes described above, methods described in the art, or the Examples recited below.

Compounds of formula (V), (VI), (IX) and (XI) can be prepared by using or adapting methods described in the art.

In another aspect the present invention provides processes for the preparation of compounds of formula (I).

The compounds of formula (I) have activity as pharmaceuticals, in particular as modulators of chemokine receptor (especially CCR3) activity, and may be used in the treatment of autoimmune, inflammatory, proliferative or hyperproliferative diseases, or immunologically-mediated diseases (including rejection of transplanted organs or tissues and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)).

Examples of these conditions are:

(1) (the respiratory tract) obstructive diseases of airways including: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (such as irreversible COPD); asthma {such as bronchial, allergic, intrinsic, extrinsic or dust asthma, particularly chronic or inveterate asthma (for example late asthma or airways hyper-responsiveness)}; bronchitis {such as eosinophilic bronchitis}; acute, allergic, atrophic rhinitis or chronic rhinitis including rhinitis caseosa, hypertrophic rhinitis, rhinitis purulenta, rhinitis sicca or rhinitis medicamentosa; membranous rhinitis including croupous, fibrinous or pseudomembranous rhinitis or scrofoulous rhinitis; seasonal rhinitis including rhinitis

nervosa (hay fever) or vasomotor rhinitis; sarcoidosis; farmer's lung and related diseases; nasal polyposis; fibroid lung, idiopathic interstitial pneumonia, antitussive activity, treatment of chronic cough associated with inflammatory conditions of the airways or iatrogenic induced cough;

(2) (bone and joints) arthrides including rheumatic, infectious, autoimmune, seronegative spondyloarthropathies (such as ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis or Reiter's disease), Behçet's disease, Sjogren's syndrome or systemic sclerosis;

(3) (skin and eyes) psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis or other eczmatous dermitides, seborrhoetic dermatitis, lichen planus, phemphigus, bullous phemphigus, epidermolysis bullosa, urticaria, angiodermas, vasculitides erythemas, cutaneous eosinophilias, uveitis, alopecia areata, corneal ulcer or vernal conjunctivitis;

(4) (gastrointestinal tract) Coeliac disease, proctitis, eosinophilic gastro-enteritis, mastocytosis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, irritable bowel disease or food-related allergies which have effects remote from the gut (for example migraine, rhinitis or eczema);

(5) (Allograft rejection) acute and chronic following, for example, transplantation of kidney, heart, liver, lung, bone marrow, skin or cornea; or chronic graft versus host disease; and/or

(6) (other tissues or diseases) Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, atherosclerosis, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), lupus disorders (such as lupus erythematosus or systemic lupus), erythematosus, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, myasthenia gravis, type I diabetes, nephrotic syndrome, eosinophilia fascitis, hyper IgE syndrome, leprosy (such as lepromatous leprosy), peridontal disease, Sezary syndrome, idiopathic thrombocytopenia pupura or disorders of the menstrual cycle.

The compounds of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, are also H1 antagonists (and can, therefore, be used in the treatment of allergic disorders); and may also be used to control a sign and/or symptom of what is commonly referred to as a cold (for example a sign and/or symptom of a common cold or influenza or other associated respiratory virus infection).

According to a further feature of the present invention there is provided a method for treating a chemokine mediated disease state (especially a CCR3 mediated disease state) in a mammal, such as man, suffering from, or at risk of, said disease state, which comprises administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective

amount of a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof.

According to another feature of the present invention there is provided a method for antagonising H1 in a mammal, such as man, suffering from, or at risk of, an H1 mediated disease state, which comprises administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof.

According to yet another feature of the present invention there is provided a method for treating a sign and/or symptom of what is commonly referred to as a cold in a mammal, such as man, suffering from, or at risk of, said disease state, which comprises administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof.

The invention also provides a compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, for use in therapy.

In another aspect the invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy (for example modulating chemokine receptor activity (especially CCR3 receptor activity), antagonising H1 or treating a sign and/or symptom of what is commonly referred to as a cold).

The invention further provides the use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of:

(1) (the respiratory tract) obstructive diseases of airways including: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (such as irreversible COPD); asthma {such as bronchial, allergic, intrinsic, extrinsic or dust asthma, particularly chronic or inveterate asthma (for example late asthma or airways hyper-responsiveness)}; bronchitis {such as eosinophilic bronchitis}; acute, allergic, atrophic rhinitis or chronic rhinitis including rhinitis caseosa, hypertrophic rhinitis, rhinitis purulenta, rhinitis sicca or rhinitis medicamentosa; membranous rhinitis including croupous, fibrinous or pseudomembranous rhinitis or scrofoulous rhinitis; seasonal rhinitis including rhinitis nervosa (hay fever) or vasomotor rhinitis; sarcoidosis; farmer's lung and related diseases; nasal polyposis; fibroid lung, idiopathic interstitial pneumonia, antitussive

activity, treatment of chronic cough associated with inflammatory conditions of the airways or iatrogenic induced cough;

(2) (bone and joints) arthrides including rheumatic, infectious, autoimmune, seronegative spondyloarthropathies (such as ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis or Reiter's disease), Behcet's disease, Sjogren's syndrome or systemic sclerosis;

(3) (skin and eyes) psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis or other eczmatous dermitides, seborrhoetic dermatitis, lichen planus, phemphigus, bullous phemphigus, epidermolysis bullosa, urticaria, angiodermas, vasculitides erythemas, cutaneous eosinophilias, uveitis, alopecia areata, corneal ulcer or vernal conjunctivitis;

(4) (gastrointestinal tract) Coeliac disease, proctitis, eosinophilic gastro-enteritis, mastocytosis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, irritable bowel disease or food-related allergies which have effects remote from the gut (for example migraine, rhinitis or eczema);

(5) (Allograft rejection) acute and chronic following, for example, transplantation of kidney, heart, liver, lung, bone marrow, skin or cornea; or chronic graft versus host disease; and/or

(6) (other tissues or diseases) Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, atherosclerosis, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), lupus disorders (such as lupus erythematosus or systemic lupus), erythematosus, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, myasthenia gravis, type I diabetes, nephrotic syndrome, eosinophilia fascitis, hyper IgE syndrome, leprosy (such as lepromatous leprosy), Peridontal disease, sezary syndrome, idiopathic thrombocytopenia pupura or disorders of the menstrual cycle;

in a mammal (for example man).

In a further aspect the invention provides a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment of asthma {such as bronchial, allergic, intrinsic, extrinsic or dust asthma, particularly chronic or inveterate asthma (for example late asthma or airways hyper-responsiveness)}; or rhinitis {including acute, allergic, atrophic or chronic rhinitis, such as rhinitis caseosa, hypertrophic rhinitis, rhinitis purulenta, rhinitis sicca or rhinitis medicamentosa; membranous rhinitis including croupous, fibrinous or pseudomembranous rhinitis or scrofoulous rhinitis; seasonal rhinitis including rhinitis nervosa (hay fever) or vasomotor rhinitis}.

In a still further aspect a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is useful in the treatment of asthma.

The present invention also provides a the use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of asthma {such as bronchial, allergic, intrinsic, extrinsic or dust asthma, particularly chronic or inveterate asthma (for example late asthma or airways hyper-responsiveness)}; or rhinitis {including acute, allergic, atrophic or chronic rhinitis, such as rhinitis caseosa, hypertrophic rhinitis, rhinitis purulenta, rhinitis sicca or rhinitis medicamentosa; membranous rhinitis including croupous, fibrinous or pseudomembranous rhinitis or scrofoulous rhinitis; seasonal rhinitis including rhinitis nervosa (hay fever) or vasomotor rhinitis}.

In order to use a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof, for the therapeutic treatment of a mammal, such as man, said ingredient is normally formulated in accordance with standard pharmaceutical practice as a pharmaceutical composition. Therefore in another aspect the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof (active ingredient), and a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

In a further aspect the present invention provides a process for the preparation of said composition which comprises mixing active ingredient with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier. Depending on the mode of administration, the pharmaceutical composition will preferably comprise from 0.05 to 99 %w (per cent by weight), more preferably from 0.05 to 80 %w, still more preferably from 0.10 to 70 %w, and even more preferably from 0.10 to 50 %w, of active ingredient, all percentages by weight being based on total composition.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be administered in standard manner for the disease condition that it is desired to treat, for example by topical (such as to the lung and/or airways or to the skin), oral, rectal or parenteral administration. For these purposes the compounds of this invention may be formulated by means known in the art. A suitable pharmaceutical composition of this invention is one suitable for oral administration in unit dosage form, for example a tablet or capsule which contains between 0.1mg and 1g of active ingredient.

Each patient may receive, for example, a dose of $0.01 mgkg^{-1}$ to $100 mgkg^{-1}$, preferably in the range of $0.1 mgkg^{-1}$ to $20 mgkg^{-1}$, of the active ingredient administered, for example, 1 to 4 times per day.

The invention will now be illustrated by the following non-limiting examples in which, unless stated otherwise:

(i) when given, ^{1}H NMR data is quoted and is in the form of delta values for major diagnostic protons, given in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard, determined at 300MHz or 400MHz using perdeuterio DMSO-D6 (CD_3SOCD_3) or $CDCl_3$ as the solvent unless otherwise stated;

(ii) mass spectra (MS) were run with an electron energy of 70 electron volts in the chemical ionisation (CI) mode using a direct exposure probe; where indicated ionisation was effected by electron impact (EI) or fast atom bombardment (FAB); where values for m/z are given, generally only ions which indicate the parent mass are reported, and unless otherwise stated the mass ion quoted is the positive mass ion - $(M+H)^+$;

(iii) the title and sub-title compounds of the examples and methods were named using the Index name program from Advanced Chemistry Development Inc.;

(iv) unless stated otherwise, reverse phase HPLC was conducted using a Symmetry™, NovaPak™ or Xerra™ reverse phase silica column; and

(v) the following abbreviations are used:

RT	room temperature
Boc or BOC	tert-butoxycarbonyl
HPLC	high pressure liquid chromatography

DMSO	dimethylsulfoxide
aq	aqueous

<u>Preparation 1</u>

(2*S*) 2-[[4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-morpholine-

<u>Step a:</u> (2*S*) 1,1-Dimethylethyl 2-[[(methylsulfonyl)oxy]methyl]-2-(hydroxymethyl)-4-morpholinecarboxylate.

To a solution of (2*S*) 1,1-dimethylethyl 2-(hydroxymethyl)-4-morpholinecarboxylate (5.63g) (Heterocycles, 1993, 35, 105) and N-ethyl-N,N-diisopropylamine (9ml) in dichloromethane (200ml) at room temperature was added methanesulfonic anhydride (5.42g). The reaction was stirred for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was poured onto saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution and the organics were extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried with $MgSO_4$ and concentrated to give an oil (8.33g). This was used without further purification.

Step b: (2*R*) 1,1-Dimethylethyl 2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholinecarboxylate.

To a solution of 4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidine (WO 01/77101; 9.22g) dissolved in acetonitrile (60ml) was added the product of Step (a) (5.53g). The mixture was refluxed for 12 hrs and the solvents were evaporated. Purification by flash chromatography eluting with dichloromethane: methanol: NH_3 (aq) (2:97.9:0.1) gave the sub-title compound as an oil (5.76g).

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 1.47 (9H, s), 1.87 - 1.77 (2H, m), 2.02 - 1.94 (2H, m), 2.39 - 2.30 (2H, m), 2.60 - 2.51 (2H, m), 2.77 - 2.70 (2H, m), 2.95 - 2.89 (1H, m), 3.58 - 3.50 (2H, m), 3.73 - 3.67 (1H, m), 3.96 - 3.81 (2H, m), 4.30 - 4.22 (2H, m), 6.75 (1H, dd), 6.99 (1H, d), 7.30 (1H, d)

Step c: (2*S*) 2-[[4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]morpholine.

The product from Step (b) (5.76g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (100ml) and trifluoroacetic acid (40ml) was added. After 16 hours at room temperature the solution was evaporated. The free base was liberated by addition of aqueous NaOH (2M) and extraction with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried with $MgSO_4$ and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography eluting with dichloromethane: methanol: NH_3 (aq) (8:91.9:0.1) gave the title compound as an oil (3.84g).

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 1.75 - 1.88 (2H, m), 1.92 - 2.04 (2H, m), 2.23 - 2.39 (3H, m), 2.47 - 2.58 (2H, m), 2.72 - 2.93 (5H, m), 3.55 - 3.65 (2H, m), 3.86 - 3.90 (1H, m), 4.22 - 4.31 (1H, m), 6.75 (1H, dd), 6.99 (1H, d), 7.30 (1H, d)

Preparation 2

(2*R*) 2-[[4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-morpholine (Intermediate 2).

Prepared analogously to the S isomer in Preparation 1 starting with the antipodal morpholine in Step a of Preparation 1.

Preparation 3

4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-1-(3-piperidinylmethyl)-piperidine (Intermediate 3)

Step a: 1,1-Dimethylethyl 3-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-1-piperidinecarboxylate

4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)piperidine (1g) and 1,1-dimethylethyl 3-formyl-1-piperidinecarboxylate (Bioorg. Med.Chem. Lett., 1998, 8, 1595) were combined in tetrahydrofuran (4ml) at 0°C, acetic acid (0.25ml) was added and the mixture was stirred for 10 min, then at RT for 5 min. Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1.25g) was added in two portions and the resulting mixture was stirred for 16h. Sodium hydroxide solution (2M) was added to neutralise the acid. The mixture was extracted with diethyl ether, the extracts were dried, filtered and evaporated to give an oil which was chromatographed eluting with dichloromethane : methanol : aqueous ammonia (97:2:1) to give the subtitle compound (1.63g).

MS $[M+H]^+$ (ES+) 443

^{1}H NMR δ($CDCl_3$) 1.05 - 1.14 (1H, m), 1.46 (11H, s), 1.61 - 1.66 (2H, m), 1.76 - 1.81 (3H, m), 1.92 - 1.98 (2H, m), 2.11 - 2.29 (4H, m), 2.62 - 2.81 (3H, m), 3.90 - 4.04 (2H, m), 4.21 - 4.27 (1H, m), 6.75 (1H, dd), 6.99 (1H, d), 7.30 (1H, d)

Step b: 4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-1-(piperidin-3-ylmethyl)piperidine

1,1-Dimethylethyl 3-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-1-piperidinecarboxylate (1.63g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (30ml) and trifluoroacetic acid (10ml) was added. The mixture was stirred for 3h, then concentrated. The residue was neutralised with sodium hydroxide solution (2M) and extracted with ethyl acetate thrice. The extracts were dried, filtered and evaporated to give the title compound (1.06g).

^{1}H NMR δ($CDCl_3$) 0.99 - 1.08 (1H, m), 1.45 - 1.56 (1H, m), 1.67 - 1.84 (5H, m), 1.94 (2H, s), 2.10 - 2.35 (6H, m), 2.54 - 2.71 (3H, m), 3.05 (1H, d), 3.19 (1H, d), 4.22 - 4.26 (1H, m), 6.73 - 6.77 (1H, m), 6.98 - 7.00 (1H, m), 7.27 - 7.32 (1H, m)

Examples 1 & 2

This Example illustrates the preparation of (α^4S,2*R*)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-phenyl-4-morpholineacetic acid and (α^4R,2*R*)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-phenyl-4-morpholineacetic acid.

To a solution of (2*S*) 2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-morpholine (0.300g) in acetonitrile (3ml) was added phenylboronic acid (0.106g) and oxoacetic acid (0.08ml). The mixture was heated for 4 minutes at 120°C using microwaves at 50 Watts. The solvent was removed by evaporation and the product as two

diasteroisomers was purified using reverse phase HPLC (25% MeCN/75% NH_3 aq (0.1%)) to give the title compounds as white solids (0.048g and 0.044g).

Faster eluting isomer

MS: ES(+ve): 479 (M+H)

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 1.67 - 1.74 (3H, m), 1.83 - 1.97 (2H, m), 2.08 - 2.18 (1H, m), 2.44 - 2.51 (1H, m), 2.73 - 2.88 (4H, m), 2.91 - 3.03 (2H, m), 3.30 - 3.37 (1H, m), 3.64 - 3.74 (2H, m), 3.76 - 3.80 (1H, m), 4.08 - 4.20 (2H, m), 6.62 - 6.67 (1H, m), 6.87 - 6.91 (1H, m), 7.21 - 7.34 (4H, m), 7.49 - 7.56 (2H, m).

Slower eluting isomer

MS: ES(+ve): 479 (M+H)

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 1.72 - 1.85 (3H, m), 1.87 - 1.98 (3H, m), 2.37 - 2.48 (2H, m), 2.57 - 2.65 (3H, m), 2.68 - 2.85 (4H, m), 3.70 - 3.80 (1H, m), 3.95 - 4.04 (2H, m), 4.20 - 4.29 (1H, m), 6.65 - 6.72 (1H, m), 6.90 - 6.95 (1H, m), 7.23 - 7.33 (4H, m), 7.39 - 7.44 (2H, m)

Examples 3 & 4

This Example illustrates the preparation of (α^4S,2*S*)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-phenyl-4-morpholineacetic acid and (2S)-((2S)-2-{[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]methyl}morpholin-4-yl)(phenyl)acetic acid(α^4R,2*S*)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-phenyl-4-morpholineacetic acid.

To a solution of (2*R*) 2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-morpholine (0.345g) in acetonitrile (3ml) was added phenylboronic acid (0.122g) and oxoacetic acid (0.3ml). The mixture was heated for 5 minutes at 100°C using microwaves at 50 Watts. The solvent was removed by evaporation and the product as two diastereoisomers was purified using reverse phase HPLC (25% MeCN/75% NH_3 aq (0.1%)) to give the title compounds as white solids (0.048g and 0.044g).

Faster eluting isomer

MS: ES(+ve): 479 (M+H)

^{1}H NMR δ(CD_3OD) 1.25 - 1.35 (1H, m), 1.70 - 1.81 (2H, m), 1.95 – 2.03 (2H, m), 2.32 (2H, dd), 2.36 - 2.44 (3H, m), 2.52 (1H, d), 2.72 - 2.86 (2H, m), 3.09 - 3.18 (1H, m), 3.58 - 3.62 (1H, m), 3.61 - 3.68 (1H, m), 3.68 - 3.75 (1H, m), 3.87 - 3.97 (1H, m), 4.32 - 4.43 (1H, m), 6.88 (1H, dd), 7.09 (1H, d), 7.21 - 7.30 (3H, m), 7.37 (1H, d), 7.52 (2H, d).

Slower eluting isomer

MS: ES(+ve): 479 (M+H)

^{1}H NMR δ(CD_3OD) 1.29 - 1.38 (1H, m), 1.64 (1H, t), 1.69 - 1.79 (2H, m), 1.92 - 2.00 (2H, m), 2.17 (1H, dd), 2.22 (1H, dd), 2.32 - 2.39 (1H, m), 2.43 (1H, dd), 2.52 (1H, d), 2.68 - 2.78 (2H, m), 3.13 (1H, d), 3.65 (1H, s), 3.74 - 3.81 (1H, m), 3.82 - 3.89 (2H, m), 4.32 - 4.42 (1H, m), 6.89 (1H, dd), 7.09 (1H, d), 7.25 - 7.35 (3H, m), 7.39 (1H, d), 7.56 (2H, d).

Examples 5 and 6

This Example illustrates the preparation of 2-[[4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-phenyl-4-morpholineacetic acid.

To a solution of 4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-(piperidin-3-ylmethyl)piperidine (1.0g) in ethanol (5ml) was added phenylboronic acid (0.36g) and oxoacetic acid (0.45ml 50% solution in water). The mixture was heated to 100°C for 6 minutes using microwaves at 50 Watts. The crude reaction mixture was diluted with methanol and purified by reverse phase HPLC eluting with an acetonitrile ammonium acetate mixture. Gradient from 75% aqueous / 25% acetonitrile to 5% aqueous / 95% acetonitrile. This gave a mixture of diastereoisomers which were separated by reverse phase HPLC eluting with an acetonitrile ammonium acetate mixture. Gradient from 95% aqueous / 5% acetonitrile to 50% aqueous / 50% acetonitrile.

First eluting diastereoisomer

MS: APCI(+ve): 477 (M+H)

^{1}H NMR δ (CD_3OD plus 1 drop NaOD) 1.53 - 1.63 (2H, m), 1.69 - 1.85 (5H, m), 1.90 - 2.08 (4H, m), 2.18 - 2.38 (4H, m), 2.58 - 2.80 (3H, m), 3.18 - 3.27 (1H, m), 3.64 (1H, s), 4.33 - 4.46 (1H, m), 6.89 (1H, dd), 7.09 (1H, d), 7.20 - 7.30 (3H, m), 7.38 (1H, d), 7.54 (2H, d).

Second eluting diastereoisomer

MS: APCI(+ve): 477 (M+H)

^{1}H NMR δ (CD_3OD plus 1 drop NaOD) 1.31 - 1.42 (1H, m), 1.56 - 2.25 (14H, m), 2.52 - 2.67 (2H, m), 2.76 - 2.83 (1H, m), 3.19 - 3.25 (1H, m), 3.64 (1H, s), 4.26 - 4.37 (1H, m), 6.83 – 6.88 (1H, m), 7.05 (1H, d), 7.22 - 7.32 (3H, m), 7.37 (1H, d), 7.53 (2H, d).

Examples 7-46 are examples of compounds of formula (I) and were prepared by the following general method:

To a solution of (2*R*)-2-{[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]methyl}morpholine or (2*S*)-2-{[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]methyl}morpholine as appropriate (2.8mg) in dimethylacetamide (0.05ml) was added the appropriate boronic acid (1 molar equivalent in 0.07ml dimethylacetamide) and oxoacetic acid (1 molar equivalent of a 50% aqueous solution in 0.01ml dimethylacetamide). The mixture was heated to 100°C for 6 minutes using microwaves at 300 Watts. Purification using reverse phase HPLC (with a gradient 0.1%aqueous formic acid : acetonitrile 90:10 to 35:65) gave the Examples 7-46.

Example	Name	$(M+H)^+$
7	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(6-methoxy-2-naphthalenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	559
8	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	509
9	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(4-methylphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	493
10	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(2-thienyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	485
11	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(3-thienyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	485
12	(2S)-α-(2-benzofuranyl)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	519
13	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(2-methoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	509
14	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(3-fluoro-4-propoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	555
15	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-[4-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)phenyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	551

16	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	585
17	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(5-methyl-2-furanyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	483
18	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	569
19	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(2,6-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	539
20	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	539
21	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(2-furanyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	469
22	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	539
23	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(4-ethylphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	507
24	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	495
25	(2S)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	535
26	(2S)-α-[4-(9H-carbazol-9-ylmethyl)phenyl]-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	658
27	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(6-methoxy-2-naphthalenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	559
28	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	509
29	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(4-methylphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	493
30	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(2-thienyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	485

31	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(3-thienyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	485
32	(2R)-α-(2-benzofuranyl)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	519
33	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(2-methoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	509
34	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-αa-(3-fluoro-4-propoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	555
35	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-[4-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)phenyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	551
36	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	585
37	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(5-methyl-2-furanyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	483
38	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	569
39	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(2,6-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	539
40	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	539
41	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(2-furanyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	469
42	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	539
43	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(4-ethylphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	507
44	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-morpholineacetic acid	495
45	(2R)-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-α-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	535

46	(2R)-α-[4-(9H-carbazol-9-ylmethyl)phenyl]-2-[[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-morpholineacetic acid	658

Example 47

Pharmacological Analysis: Calcium flux $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ assay

Human eosinophils

Human eosinophils were isolated from EDTA anticoagulated peripheral blood as previously described (Hansel et al., *J. Immunol. Methods*, 1991, 145, 105-110). The cells were resuspended ($5x10^6$ ml^{-1}) and loaded with 5μM FLUO-3/AM + Pluronic F127 2.2μl/ml (Molecular Probes) in low potassium solution (LKS; NaCl 118mM, $MgSO_4$ 0.8mM, glucose 5.5mM, Na_2CO_3 8.5mM, KCl 5mM, HEPES 20mM, $CaCl_2$ 1.8mM, BSA 0.1%, pH 7.4) for one hour at room temperature. After loading, cells were centrifuged at 200g for 5min and resuspended in LKS at $2.5x10^6$ ml^{-1}. The cells were then transferred to 96 well FLIPr plates (Poly-D-Lysine plates from Becton Dickinson pre-incubated with 5μM fibronectin for two hours) at 25μl/well. The plate was centrifuged at 200g for 5min and the cells were washed twice with LKS (200μl; room temperature).

A compound of the Examples was pre-dissolved in DMSO and added to a final concentration of 0.1%(v/v) DMSO. Assays were initiated by the addition of an A_{50} concentration of eotaxin and the transient increase in fluo-3 fluorescence (l_{Ex} =490nm and l_{Em} = 520nm) monitored using a FLIPR (Fluorometric Imaging Plate Reader, Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, U.S.A.).

Example 48

Human eosinophil chemotaxis

Human eosinophils were isolated from EDTA anticoagulated peripheral blood as previously described (Hansel et al., *J. Immunol. Methods*, 1991, 145, 105-110). The cells were resuspended at $10x10^6$ ml^{-1} in RPMI containing 200 IU/ml penicillin, 200 μg/ml streptomycin sulphate and supplemented with 10% HIFCS, at room temperature.

Eosinophils (700 μl) were pre-incubated for 15 mins at 37° C with 7 μl of either vehicle or compound (100x required final concentration in 10% DMSO). The chemotaxis plate (ChemoTx, 3μm pore, Neuroprobe) was loaded by adding 28μl of a concentration of eotaxin (0.1 to 100nM) containing a concentration of a compound according to the Examples or solvent to the lower wells of the chemotaxis plate. The filter was then placed

over the wells and 25 μl of eosinophil suspension were added to the top of the filter. The plate was incubated for 1 hr at 37° C in a humidified incubator with a 95% air/5% CO_2 atmosphere to allow chemotaxis.

The medium, containing cells that had not migrated, was carefully aspirated from above the filter and discarded. The filter was washed once with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 5 mM EDTA to remove any adherent cells. Cells that had migrated through the filter were pelleted by centrifugation (300xg for 5 mins at room temperature) and the filter removed and the supernatant transferred to each well of a 96-well plate (Costar). The pelleted cells were lysed by the addition of 28 μl of PBS containing 0.5% Triton x100 followed by two cycles of freeze/thawing. The cell lysate was then added to the supernatant. The number of eosinophils migrating was quantified according to the method of Strath et al., *J. Immunol. Methods*, 1985, 83, 209 by measuring eosinophil peroxidase activity in the supernatant.

Compounds of the Examples were found to be antagonists of the eotaxin mediated human eosinophil chemotaxis.

Example 49

Guinea-pig isolated trachea

(See for example, Harrison, R.W.S., Carswell, H. & Young, J.M. (1984) European J. Pharmacol., 106, 405-409.)

Male albino Dunkin-Hartley guinea-pigs (250g) were killed by cervical dislocation and the whole trachea removed. After clearing the adherent connective tissue, the trachea was cut into six ring segments each three cartilage bands wide and then suspended in 20ml organ baths containing Krebs-Henseleit solution of the following composition (mM): NaCl 117.6, NaH_2PO_4 0.9, $NaHCO_3$ 25.0, $MgSO_4$ 1.2, KCl 5.4, $CaCl_2$ 2.6 and glucose 11.1. The buffer was maintained at 37°C and gassed with 5% CO_2 in oxygen. Indomethacin (2.8μM) was added to the Krebs solution to prevent development of smooth muscle tone due to the synthesis of cyclo-oxygenase products. The tracheal rings were suspended between two parallel tungsten wire hooks, one attached to an Ormed beam isometric force transducer and the other to a stationary support in the organ bath. Changes in isometric force were recorded on 2-channel Sekonic flat bed chart recorders.

Experimental protocols

At the beginning of each experiment a force of 1g was applied to the tissues and this was reinstated over a 60 minute equilibration period until a steady resting tone was achieved.

Subsequently, a cumulative histamine concentration effect (E/[A]) curve was constructed at 0.5 $\log_{10}$ unit increments, in each tissue. The tissues were then washed and approximately 30 minutes later, test compound or vehicle (20% DMSO) was added. Following an incubation period of 60 minutes a second E/[A] curve was performed to histamine.

Contraction responses were recorded as a percentage of the first curve maximum.

Data analysis

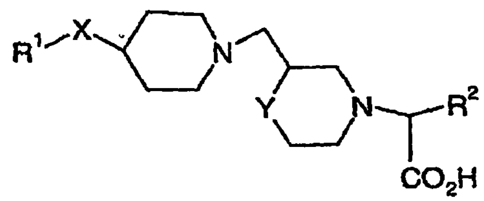
Experimental E/[A] curve data were analysed for the purposes of estimating the potencies ($p[A_{50}]$ values) of histamine in the absence and presence of the test compound. Affinity (pA_2) values of test compounds were subsequently calculated using the following equation:

$$\log(r-1) = \log[B] + pA_2$$

where $r = [A]_{50}$ in presence of test compound/$[A]_{50}$ in absence of antagonist and [B] is the concentration of test compound. Compounds of the Examples were found to be H1 antagonists.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I):



(I)

wherein:

X is CH_2, C(O), O, S, S(O), $S(O)_2$ or NR^3;

Y is O or CH_2;

R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl or heterocyclyl;

R^2 is C_{3-7} cycloalkyl {optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl, aryl or oxo}, C_{3-7} cycloalkenyl {optionally substituted by oxo, C_{1-6} alkyl or aryl}, aryl or heterocyclyl;

wherein the foregoing aryl and heterocyclyl moieties are optionally substituted by: halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, oxo, $S(O)_pR^4$, $OC(O)NR^5R^6$, NR^7R^8, $NR^9C(O)R^{10}$, $NR^{11}C(O)NR^{12}R^{13}$, $S(O)_2NR^{14}R^{15}$, $NR^{16}S(O)_2R^{17}$, $C(O)NR^{18}R^{19}$, $C(O)R^{20}$, CO_2R^{21}, $NR^{22}CO_2R^{23}$, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkoxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy(C_{1-6})alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkylthio, C_{1-6} haloalkylthio, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{3-10} cycloalkyl (itself optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl or oxo), methylenedioxy, difluoromethylenedioxy, phenyl, phenyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, phenyl(C_{1-4})alkoxy, heteroaryl, heteroaryl(C_{1-4})alkyl, heteroaryloxy or heteroaryl(C_{1-4})alkoxy; wherein any of the immediately foregoing phenyl and heteroaryl moieties are optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, nitro, $S(O)_q$(C_{1-4} alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, C(O)NH(C_{1-4} alkyl), C(O)N(C_{1-4} alkyl)$_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), CO_2H, CO_2(C_{1-4} alkyl), NHC(O)(C_{1-4} alkyl), $NHS(O)_2$(C_{1-4} alkyl), C(O)(C_{1-4} alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3;

p and q are, independently, 0, 1 or 2;

R^3, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{10}, R^{11}, R^{12}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{16}, R^{18}, R^{19}, R^{20}, R^{21} and R^{22} are, independently, hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_{3-10} cycloalkyl), CH_2(C_{2-6} alkenyl), phenyl (itself optionally substituted by

halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2, $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$, $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), CO_2H, $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2, $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 below), CO_2H, $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3); alternatively NR^5R^6, NR^7R^8, $NR^{12}R^{13}$, $NR^{14}R^{15}$, $NR^{18}R^{19}$, may, independently, form a 4-7 membered heterocyclic ring, azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, azepine, 1,4-morpholine or 1,4-piperazine, the latter optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl on the distal nitrogen;

R^4, R^{17} and R^{23} are, independently, C_{1-6} alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or C_{3-10} cycloalkyl), $CH_2(C_{2-6}$ alkenyl), phenyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2, $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), CO_2H, $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2, $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), $S(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$)_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^5 and R^6 above), CO_2H, $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHC(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $C(O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CF_3 or OCF_3);

or an N-oxide thereof; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or a solvate thereof.

2. A process for preparing a compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1.

3. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, and a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

4. A compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, for use in therapy.

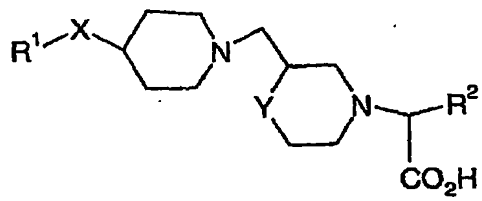
5. A compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy.

6. A method of treating a chemokine mediated disease state in a mammal suffering from, or at risk of, said disease, which comprises administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1.

ABSTRACT

CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

The present invention provides a compound of a formula (I):



(I)

wherein the variables are defined herein; to a process for preparing such a compound; and to the use of such a compound in the treatment of a chemokine (such as CCR3) or H1 mediated disease state.